Export Exposition building, in West Phil- when he made a speech, was flattering in adelphia, at 12:35 o'clock to-day. In the the extreme, and the smile on his face exvalley below him were crowded the eight- pressed the pleasure it gave him. But the cen hundred delegates and alternates, and stretching away to the four corners of the immense hall were endless vistas of people rising in terraced seats to the walls. He looked into the faces of fully fifteen thousand men and women. Opposite in a broad gallery were massed a hundred musicians, their leader a mere pigmy in the distance. The platform on which he stood jutted out like a huge rock into an ocean of humanity. Below him and flanking the stage was an embankment thronged with the representatives of the press of the country. Above was a riot of flags, bunting, eagles, shields, the whole scheme of the elaborate decorations culminating in a huge portrait of McKinley nestling in the graceful folds of the American flag. About him were the working leaders of his party, and behind, among the dignitaries and honored guests of the convention, were white-haired men who had been present at the party's birth in this city almost half a century ago.

It was not a riotous convention. There wild outbursts of enthusiasm from the frenzied partisans of rival candidates, no entrance of delegations with banners to set the multitudes cheering, no fierce skirmishing and clashing of candidates or managers over rules of procedure, and contesting delegations. The chieftain in the coming battle had already been selected by the unanimous voice of the Republicans of the country. The man who had stood at the helm of the ship of state for four years was their unbroken choice. The platform was the record of his administration. The only question that remained for the convention to decide was the vice presidency, and it was not a sufficient bone of contention to produce the tumultuous scenes which usually attend the assembling of a national convention. The convention to-day was the dignified gathering of the representatives of the Republican party to ratify formally the wishes of the millions whose authority they held.

TAME AT FIRST. It was very undemonstrative at first. calling the convention to order had arrived there were no wild greetings of party lead. ers. A scattering applause met Mr. Hanna made his way to the stage, General Grosvenor, Senator Lodge, Senator Foraker, Ex-Senator Quay and a few others aroused a fluttering of handkerchiefs and a round of handclapping, but men of national repputation, whose fame has spread away from our shores across both oceans entered without producing a ripple. Perhaps most of them were not recognized. It seemed tame. There was only that indescribable buzz of myriads of voices which belongs to a national convention, as the humming of bees belongs to a field of clover in summer, and it looked as though nothing could galvanize the thousands into life. But just before Chairman Hanna was

ready to drop his gavel Governor Roosevelt entered and the vast audience was electrified. He stalked in at the main door. His Rough Rider hat signaled him out to the craning multitude. Seemingly the audience had been waiting for him and the applause that announced his appearance swept over the vast amphitheater and swelled into a great roar as he made his way toward the seats of the New York delegation. Senator Depew and Chairman Odell, of the New York State committee were with him, but the crowd had eyes only for the hero of San Juan hill. No stage idol ever made an entrance more opportunely. But he made no acknowledgment of the ovation. His jaw was firmly set and he came on through the press like a soldier performing a duty. He did not even remove his hat, but pushed his way through the delegates who swarmed from their place to grasp his hand. Fully two minutes it took for him to traverse the length of the hall to his place near the stage. All that time the roar followed him and the handkerchiefs rose and fell like the wings of gulls over a summer sea. But he made no sign that he realized it was all for him. When he took his seat with his slouch hat still on, without having glanced to either side, the people gave it up and the cheering gradually subsided. But it broke out afresh a moment afterward as the bands started up the "Star-spangled Banner." Roosevelt. of all the thousands, was first on his feet, standing erect, like a Norway pine, with uncovered head to the music of the anthem. Instantly the whole convention rose enmasse, as if apologizing for their tardi-

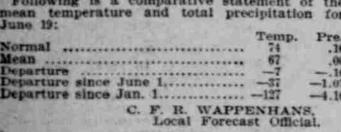
THE DRAMATIC FEATURE. This entrance of Roosevelt into the convention was distinctly the dramatic feature of the session. Then the wheels began to move, but the convention under the spell of his presence could not take its eyes off him. In him the interest seemed centered. During every pause in the proceedings he was surrounded by delegates and newspaper men anxious for a word. To all he gave the same answer. He was not a candidate. He did not want the nomination. Those who wanted him nominated left him saying he would say accept and they would nominate him whether he liked it or not. Those who did not want him hastened to spread the report that he could not be moved into accepting. Chairman Hanna's reception when h

WEATHER FORECAST.

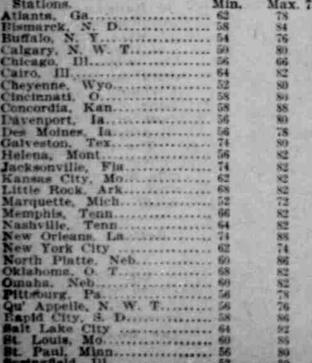
Fair To-Day and Cloudy Skies Promised for To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: For Ohio and Indiana-Fair on Wednesday; increasing cloudiness on Thursday; fresh easterly winds. For Illinois-Fair on Wednesday; partly cloudy on Thursday; fresh easterly winds

Local Observations on Tuesday. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Pre. Weather 7 a. m...30.17 64 56 N'east. .00 7 p. m...30.09 75 57 N'east. .00 Clear Maximum temperature, 78; mininmum tempera owing is a comparative statement of th



Yesterday's Temperatures.



joy he experienced over his own reception seemed nothing compard with the delight he manifested when; for the first time, he mentioned the President's name. The convention went off like a rocket. The applause was deafening. Mr. Hanna's face was a picture. It was wreathed in smiles. He showed the ecstasy of the joy he felt over the storm of approval he had raised. Many, in that moment, remembered how the President's Warwick had announced a year ago that his ambition would be satisfied and his cup of joy would be full when he called together the convention that would renominate McKinley. Perhaps it was significant that in his speech Mr. Hanna made no mention of Cuba or anything which would furnish a peg on which Roosevelt demonstration could be hung. SENATOR WOLCOTT'S SPEECH.

The address of Senator Wolcott, the

temporary chairman, which followed, lasted

an hour and ten minutes. It undoubtedly added to the brilliant Colorado orator's reputation. The keynote he sounded-an account of the stewardship of the partywas as much for the reading millions scattered over the country as for the few thousands who heard it and it was a difficult role for a fiery and magnetic speaker to essay. Senator Wolcott would be at his best speaking in the opportunity of the moment. Yet the effect he produced to-day thrilled his audience. With a clear, ringing voice that reached the remotest spot of the hall and with graceful gesture, he brought all under his spell. Time and again his hearers broke into cheers as he spoke of the present prosperity of the country and predicted McKinley's triumphant re-election. And when he declared that the Democratic party had been driven by the events of the last four years from every position it occupied in 1896 to seek new issues in events of the war with Spain, there was another frantic outburst. The same enthusiasm swelled out when he predicted that this generation which had witnessed our recent acquisitions would see While the crowds and delegates were the American Nation girding half the globe utmost ends of the earth and taking its nations-"a power for good, for peace and for righteousness." But the climax was reached when he lifted up his voice and declared that our dead were buried in Luzon and that on its soil no foreign flag should ever salute the dawn. In his splendid peroration he declared that the Republican party, identified for forty years with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history was never so "vital, virile and vigorous," as to-day and that with untarnished record it would transmit to

> of country. A noteworthy incident of the session was the remarkable demonstration to Governor Taylor, of Kentucky. That his party associates look upon him as a martyr to partisan hatred their great ovation to-day made evident. Although they succeeded in bringing him to the platform, they could not induce him to make a speech

posterity and undying love of liberty and

The appointment of the committees on permanent organization, platform, etc. concluded the labors of the convention for to-day and with the benediction of the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the convention held on Locust street in 1856, the convention, after having been in session two and a half hours, adjourned until to-morrow noon.

To-morrow President McKinley will renominated by acclamation and the platform will be adopted. The nomination of the candidate for Vice President will go over until Thursday unless there is stampede and the plans of the leaders are

WOODRUFF INDORSED.

Action of New York Delegation-Hanna Still Fighting Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA. June 19.-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff will be presented to the national convention as the candidate of New York for Vice President. It was decided to do this after a fourhours' stormy session of the New York delegation, during which every kind of appeal was made to get Roosevelt to say that he would accept a nomination. The vice presidential situation is still

mixed because it is asserted that New York makes this move so as to go into the convention with a candidate and yet hoping that Governor Roosevelt will be nominated Senator Hanna has stated that he controls the delegates to such an extent that he can nominate any candidate he pleases and is not known that he has withdrawn his objections to Mr. Woodruff. The latter was is much surprised as anybody over the result. In general the idea seems to be prevalent that Secretary Long is the most favored candidate with a probability that Roosevelt may still be nominated. Governor Roosevelt believes that his wishes having been respected by his own delegation, that he is finally out of the race.

"What is the situation to-night, senator?" "Roosevelt is out of it and will not be

The question was put to Senator Hanna and that is the way he answered it. This was after another effort during the day to stampede the delegates to Roosevelt. As before, the effort was made by New York and Pennsylvania, Platt and Quay, through their lieutenants, working all day to make Roosevelt the candidate. The stampede which had been checked and turned last night was begun early in the morning. Many stories were circulated. Roosevelt was quoted as saying absolutely that he would accept if nominated. He was also quoted as having had a change of heart and wanted the nomination. In fact all kinds of rumors were in circulation and the situation remained cloudy all day and did not clear very much in the evening. One thing definitely developed. There is to be a fight. The nomination is not to be made without a contest. Senator Hanna is doing all he can to defeat Roosevelt, and has determined to continue on that line to the end. He is lining up the friends of the administration against Roosevelt. In this he is acting in harmony with the wishes of Roosevelt, who has urged all delegates

HANNA'S DILEMMA. The next serious proposition that confronts Mr. Hanna is what he shall do as between Long and Dolliver. There is a popular sentiment for Dolliver in the West that is hard to overcome. Long is regarded as a passive kind of a candidate, and while no objection is urged against him, he does not attract the delegates. But he is Mr. Hanna's personal choice, and is preferred by the President. Dolliver's friends have pointed out to Senator Hanna that the Iowa candidate has now got into the fight so far that he wants to win, to which Hanna replied that defeat would not injure Doliiver. He has already acquired a great deal of prominence, says Senator Hanna, and he will not be injured if he should be defeated by a candidate like Sec-

visiting him not to vote for him for Vice

retary Long. In making the fight against Roosevelt Senator Hanna finds the opponents of Roosevelt divided, some for Long and some for Dolliver. The question of transferring the vote from one to the other without

ilcan national convention to order in the | called the convention to order, and later | then we have not got control of the conven-

to take the responsibility for it." would be a loss of more than a few votes, although Dolliver men in the West declare that they will not vote for Long, and ern men who are now for Long who say | from the race for the vice presidency.' they prefer Roosevelt to Dolliver. This is willing to take in the fight he is making. | nothing of the kind." The conferences between Senator Hanna

and Senator Platt were an interesting at all events, it added to the uncertainty feature of the vice presidential contest. In the minds or those who are about to Hanna talked to Platt as he had talked to Odell and Quigg the day before. He told Roosevelt in New York was no reason why he should attempt to force him upon the party in national politics. Platt then tried to get an agreement from Hanna to support Odell, and this was refused on the ground of being unjust to the other candidates in the field. Platt asked for time and the matter went back to the New York delegation.

ACTION OF STATES. The contest has not assumed any such definite form as to even approximate the relative strength of the three candidates, for the votes for the others in view of the developments cannot be considered more than complimentary. The action of different delegations have some significance. New Jersey, with twenty votes, and California, with eighteen, declared for Long. Other States evinced a desire to support any candidate agreeable to the administration, while there are a number of States in the West that are determined to vote for Roosevelt. In Maryland there was a curious action. The delegation was favorable to Roosevelt, but decided to take him at his word and not support him. Then they heard that the administration was for Long, and a number of them sent word to Hanna that Long's nomination would make it difficult to carry that State on account of the feeling for Rear Admiral Schley, who is a native of Maryland. The delegates preferred to vote for Dolliver for these reasons. The Kansas delegation determined to vote for Roosevelt and told him so. Wisconsin is another State which seems to be determined to vote for Roose-While there has been a great deal of talk

about the influence of the administration n the vice presidential contest it is taken for granted that the President favors Long or the secretary would not be a candidate, but no one seems to have authority to use the President's name in a way for any particular candidate, It was remarked to-day that a message had been received from the President saying that the convention must remain un-

trammelled and that the administration must not be brought into the matter in any way. To whom it was sent, if at all, could not be learned, although it was said Senator Hanna had received such a message. The senator, when asked if he had received a telegram to that effect, replied that he had not received a telegram from the President since he had been in

RUMORS AND GOSSIP.

How the Attitude of Roosevelt Was Viewed During the Day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 .- The faultfinders and critics were astir early, as were the partisans on both the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt sides. The friends of the Governor were disposed to find some fault with his pronunciamento. Said one of the United States senators who started the movement in Governor Roosevelt's behalf: 'We can nominate him if he will only say he wants the office, but his halting and coyish attitude renders the task difficult. If Governor Roosevelt is the politician he is credited with being he will come out in plain terms as a candidate. Standing as he does now, between the lines, he is liable to get shot at by both armies, and it is quite probable that if he fails in the vice presidential nomination he will also fail in securing the New York governorship. He who hesitates is lost.

On the other hand there was sharp criticism of the selection of Secretary Long as the administration candidate on ground that it looked as if the friends of the President thought there was no capable man to be found outside the circle of his immediate official coterie. "I don't think we want a candidate from New England," said Senator Cullom, of Illinois. "New England is surely Republican and we want a man nearer the heart of the into the campaign than will be done by the President's own candidacy. I don't believe," he concluded, "that they can beat Roosevelt with the secretary, much

as I like the secretary. Senator Thomas C. Platt said this morning: "I am of the opinion that nothing can stop the nomination of Governor Roosevelt. The majority of the delegates seem to be in favor of him. "Will New York State cast their votes

for him?" was asked. "I cannot say," he replied, evasively. "Has not Mr. Quay asked you to cast New York's vote for Roosevelt?" cannot discuss the matter. The delegation will control its own business." These questions were asked Mr. Piatt because of rumors that the leaders of the New York delegation would break their pledge to Governor Roosevelt, and vote o make him the vice presidential candidate. Mr. Odell and Mr. Quigg both said they had heard of no such plan, but both added significantly, and in the same manner as had Mr. Platt, that they did not speak for the majority of the delegates. When it was suggested to Governor Roosevelt that his delegation might vote for him, he said: "I don't believe it. I have

Mr. Platt's word, and it is as good as his bond, that it will not be done. I also have Mr. Odell's assurances.' Senator Hanna came to the convention hall directly from his conference with Senator Platt. He said that Senator Platt did not want anything said until this evening, after the meeting of the New York delegation. Senator Hanna said he was informed Roosevelt was willing to make his declaration of yesterday evening still

stronger if necessary. Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is authority for the statement that Roosevelt said to Christianity and the servants of Euroto Henry C. Payne and the chairman of the Wisconsin delegation that he would decline if he was nominated for Vice President. Governor Roosevelt sent for Henry C. Payne and Senator Lodge just before he left for the convention hall, but could not find them. Chairman Odell, of the New York state committee, sent word to the room: "Don't make any statement or talk for publication until you see me. I have something to tell you of importance that

will please you.' Governor Roosevelt left the hotel at twelve minutes to 12, with Senator Depew, and was driven to the convention hall. He received an ovation at the hall, along the Origin of the Phrase "Blood Is Thickstreets and at the entrance to the convention grounds. Governor Roosevelt said. after he came into the convention hall, when asked about the reported remark to Henry C. Payne, that he had made no statement except the one made direct to the public, "If you hear rumors of statements," he continued, "you can go to Chairman Odell, of New York, and unless he says they are genuine, you need not believe them." He then added, in his emphatic way: "I earnestly hope that there will be no necessity for any statement." As if in direct contradiction to these late rumors Chairman Odell, when approached in the convention hall, and, after refusing at first to talk, said bluntly: "Why, there's little doubt but that it is Roosevelt. It

can't be stopped.' "Has Mr. Hanna agreed to it?" was asked. "I don't know. I simply believe that an overwhelming sentiment will probably

nominate Roosevelt." At the conference between Senator Platt and Senator Hanna to-day, the former indicated a desire to agree on Odell, the same proposition that was submitted yesterday. Senator Hanna returned almost the same answer as given yesterday regarding the other candidates now being in the field said that it had been given out that Roosevelt was to be forced upon the convention against his own will, because he was no he, Hanna, was concerned, he did not pro- | side.

pose to accept it. The local papers gave prominence to-day to the idea that the Roosevelt statement of last evening was lacking in that definiteness and force of expression of which the Covernor is a master when he desires to be ests. He was detached from command and be from one to the other without exact. This, added to the doubt of mind brought home, where he only avoided a among delegates and the crowd in general, court-martial through the great popularity tended to give the Roosevelt movement his brave act gave him. The "Blood is

another infusion of energy. Even the Gov- | thicker that water" phrase was coined in tion," said Senator Hanna. "If the friends | ernor himself was variously quoted, some of the President cannot agree upon a can- of the expressions amounting to a declara- echoed so vigorously in the American press didate, and by their differences cause the | tion that his statement must be taken as a | that the Navy Department finally approved nomination of a man that is not wanted declination, and that he would stand if Tatnall's action. and does not want the place, they will have | drafted. One of the reported interviews, said to have occurred at 11 o'clock last The senator did not believe that there | night, long after the Governor's statement and after the New York and Pennsylvania

caucuses, was as follows: "Governor, the story is current that you there seems to be a large number of East- have said your statement eliminates you Governor Roosevelt is said to have reone of the chances that Senator Hanna is | plied, with exceeding warmth: "I have said

This answer was variously construed, but

frame the ticket. Still another statement, purporting to him that because Platt did not want give the exact words of Governor Roosevelt to Joseph H. Manly, of Maine, is as follows: "I will tell you that this is final. Absolutely nothing can induce me to accept the nomination. You can consider this as | tion regarding the situation in China my final word. I will not permit the convention to be stampeded for me. In another reported interview Governor Roosevelt is said to have declared, after his formal statement, that he would not

consider a movement coming from New

York or Philadelphia, or the States near

New York, but would bow to the will of the West and South.

PEKING'S FATE SEALED. (CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) lispatch to-day from Yokohama. Berlin dispatches intimate that Germany will not object to Japan sending eighteen thousand troops, while Great Britain will indorse the plan with avidity, though, perhaps, only secretly. The Japanese legation in London has official information of the dispatch of three thousand troops. In the meanwhile the British are dispatching six native regi-

ments, besides artillery, from India.

The revolt is spreading in Western China. The representative of Pritchard Morgan, M. P., at Cheng-Tu, wires that he and his party have been detained there, owing to news that the revolution had broken out in Shechuan, which adjoins the province of It discredits these rumors. Yunnan, also in revolt, and official news comes to-day that the London Missionary Society's premises at Tsao-Shih, central China, west-northwest of Han-Kow, have been destroyed by a mob. The rising seems to be spreading with rapidity and shows unexpected organization among the anti-foreign elements. The missionaries at Tsao-Shih escaped and reached Han-Kow

in safety. Cable dispatches from Shanghai report that a number of Chinese cruisers are anchored in sight of the foreign settlements, which are only guarded by a small Japanese gunboat. A thousand Chinese troops, with two forty-nine-ton guns still hold the forts outside the town. The viceroy of Woo-Sung is reported to have assured the consuls that the foreign settlements at Shanghai will not be attacked

The Admiralty Office has received the following message from the officer commanding the British first-class cruiser Endymion: "Lieu-Kun-Tau, June 18 (Monday.)-The Taku forts opened fire at 1 in the morning of June 17 on the ships of the ailled squadrons. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the al lied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent ashore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged were the Algerine (gunboat), Fame (torpedo boat destroyer), and Whiting (torpedo boat destroyer. Th two latter captured four Chinese torped boat destroyers. The casualties of the Algerine were slight. Those of the storming

party and others are unknown. "A Chinese second-class cruiser flying a dmiral's flag is detained outside Taku by he allied admirals. "No information of Commander-in-chief Seymour's return to Tien-Tsin had been received by the rear admiral up to 2 in the afternoon of June 17. I am sailing forthwith for Taku.'

The Admiralty draws attention to the fact that the Endymion's report, which is of a later date, does not confirm the Japanese report of Admiral Seymour's return to Tien-Tsin. An agency dispatch from Shanghal, tated June 19, says the latest news from Peking is that the dowager Empress is erals Sung Ching and Fung Fu Siang, the

greatly concerned at the capture of the Taku forts and that wholesale degradaions of the Chinese army, including Gengovernor of Peking and other high officials who promised in the Tsung Li Yamen to accomplish the expulsion of the foreigners, have taken place. Three of the Taku forts. it is added, were completely destroyed and most of the garrisons were killed or wounded by a charge of the sailors of the It was announced to-day that the Chinese

government has notified the cable companies that it is unable to provide any longer the daily boat service hitherto run between Taku and Che-Foo whereby dispatches were filed after the destruction of the overland route. It was further learned that it was quite likely that even Che-Foo. which is over two hundred miles from Taku, will not long be available for sending cables. The nearest point of communication with the outer world will then be Shanghai, 600 miles from the seat of operations. The reason for the probable isolation of Che-Foo consists in the fact that it is only connected with the main line by loops. The junction is inland at Chin-Ing. and Boxers are believed to be in that neighborhood. If they are successful their first step is sure to be the destruction of the line. All dispatches now coming from Taku to Che-Foo are in vessels of the powers which may shortly have to go to Shanghai This tedious method of communication will exist for some time after the united forces

reach Peking. The opening of communication between Taku and Peking will undoubtedly be by means of military wires, which will be taxed to the utmost by the demands of the commanders of the various nations. So complete is the destruction of the comthat it is estimated that it will take many days to restore them even after the united forces control that portion of the country. Hence all signs point to long lapses between direct news and the little that leaks cut except such official reports as the gov-

ernments choose to give out. While the number of foreigners in China is supposed to be about 12,000, including 1,600 Americans, at least one half are in Shanghai, and not more than six hundred, if so many, would be huddled together in the embassy at Peking. Native converts peans would considerably increase the number of refugees at the embassies. The British inclosure was the largest, but all the legations were virtually defenseless. Lady MacDonald, with several children were with the British ambassador. Next to the ambassador the most prominent Englishman in Peking was Sir Robert Hart, who had charge of the imperial maritime customs, and lived near the French

THE TATNALL INCIDENT.

er Than Water."

NEW YORK, June 19 .- The Taku forts, occupied, last Saturday, by the international forces, just forty-one years ago, were the scene of an episode which gave to the world that famous phrase, "Blood is thicker than water." A British fleet of eleven small gunboats, under Admiral Hope, was engaged in an assault on the mud batteries just inside the Pei-Ho river bar, on June 25, 1859, when the tide went down and left them helpless in the mud under the fire of the Chinese smooth bores. Captain Tatnall, the flag officer commanding the United States China squadron, which was anchored off the bar, nominally guarding American interests, perceiving the light of the British admiral, lowered his barge, and with his flag lieutenant and twenty men rowed up the river to show the Englishman how to point his guns. The flag lieutenant, Stephen Decatur Trenchard, was badly wounded, and one man in the barge was killed in passing through the fire from the forts. Once on board, howand it would be unfair to them. He also ever, the British guns were so well served by the Americans that the forts were silenced and Tatnall himself piloted the gunboats by a channel he had discovered until longer wanted in New York, and so far as | they found the protection of the fleet out-Tatnall's action was regarded by the authorities at Washington as tantamount to disobedience of orders, as he had been strongly cautioned by his government to olely to the protection of American inter-

English newspapers at that time, and was

GERMANS CAUTIOUS.

Government Officials Trying to Avoid Use of Word "War."

BERLIN, June 19 .- The following semiofficial dispatch has been received here from Tokio: "The Japanese government has been cut off from all communication with Peking since June 14. The Japanese consul at Che-Foo does not report anything concerning the destruction of the legations at Peking."

The German government continues to express its opinions with the utmost cau-Even now it contrives to avoid the use of the word "war" and still expresses a hope that the Peking government is innocent of deliberate hostile action. The German press, however, is outspoken in its demands for more vigorous steps. The Vossische Zeitung says: "Germany, in conjunction with the other powers, will bear her share of the burden or re-establishing normal conditions, but she will claim an adequate share of the reward." An official of the Foreign Office remarked to-day that if the alarming news from

Peking last received was true some confirmation of it would almost certainly have reached the coast, adding: "Still, the Foreign Office is prepared to hear bad news when any news does come, which will probably be several days hence." The Foreign Office emphasizes the fact that the Taku forts fired on the international fleet in answer to a request to land marines to protect foerigners in Tien-Tsin. It is unable to explain the action of the Chinese commander except upon the as-sumption that he acted under general

orders from Peking. The Foreign Office has no confirmation of the report published in the British papers that the German gunboat Iltis was padly damaged in the engagement with the forts and that her captain was killed.

A leading official, speaking of the Foreign Office, repeats the denial that the zealousness led to martyrdom and caused the death of soldiers and sailors sent to powers are negotiating regarding a course of joint action, and says that everything avenge the outrages. has been left to the various commanders, who will simply "perform police duties." An official dispatch says that everything is quiet at Kiao-Chou. The mother of the German minister at Peking, Baron Von Ketteler, in Munster, has received a telegram from China, saying that the news of her son's death is not true The Chinese minister in Berlin has countermanded the diplomatic reception for Friday next, invitations to which had already been issued.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

t Is About One Million Strong on a

War Footing, but Undisciplined. NEW YORK. June 19 .- From carefully prepared information on file in the Bureau of Military Information at the War Department the Chinese army, called the "Eight banners." nominally contains about 300,000 descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies, says the Tribune Washington special. The number maintained on war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three troops, consisting, respectively, of Manchus, Mongols and Chinese, and forms a sort of hereditary profession, within which intermarriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria; the Imperial Guard at Peking contains from 6,000 to 7,000 and these are the troops that were expected to defend the foreign legations and protect foreign interests from the mobs. The Ying Ping, or national army, is called also the "green flags," and "the five camps." This army consists of eighteen corps, one for each province under the governor or governor general. The nominal strength is from 540,000 to 600,000 men, whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one-third being called out. One of the most important contingent is the Tien-Tsin army corps, ominally 100,000 strong, really about 35. 000, with modern organization, drill and arms, employed in garrison duty at Tien-Tsin and at Taku and other forts. Besides these forces there are mercenary troops raised in emergencies, and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry nominally 200,000 strong, really about 20,000, but of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is at 300,000 men and on war footing at about 1,000,000, but the army as a whole has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline, the drill is mere physical exercise, the weapons are long sinc absolete and there is no transport commissariat or medical service.

CABLE TO BE OPENED.

Great Northern Company Hopes to Se

cure the Aid of Warships. NEW YORK, June 19.-The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is advised by the Great Northern Company that it hopes to be able to organize shortly, with the assistance of the inited fleets, the service between Che-Foo and Tien-Tsin, taking Taku en route, abanoned by the Chinese administration. In he meantime the Great Northern Company recommends that government telegrams or these destinations be addressed to the respective consulates at Che-Foo, which will be able to forward them to their destination by the dispatch and torpedo boats calling at Che-Foo.

Another Announcement.

NEW YORK, June 19.-The Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice to-day: 'The Great Northern Telegraph Company will do its best to for ward telegrams from Tien-Tsin with as little delay as possible. We are advised pany's wire between Tien-Tsin and Peking | that the Chinese administration cancels the last communication concerning postal servce from Tien-Tsin.'

The communication referred to follows: "According to the latest advices land ines between Taku Lutai (a telegraph station on the Helampo route, contiguous to and to the northward of Taku) are now interrupted, thus cutting off entirely telegraphic communication with Tien-Tsin and Taku. Telegrams for these two places, with full postal address in plain language. but not under registered addresses, will be forwarded by post from Chee-Foo. A steamer will run daily between Chee-Foo and Tien-Tsin. Telegrams for New Chwang and Port Arthur may be sent via Helampo.

VIEWS OF A MISSIONARY.

The Boxers' Chief Object Is to Expel Foreigners from China.

NEW YORK, June 19.-The Rev. William Christie, missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, stationed at Toa-Cheo. north China, on the borders of Thibet, arrived here on the Furnessia. In an interview he said: "The Boxer society's chief purpose is to expel foreigners from China. They don't seem to have any spite against my particular nationality or against missionaries especially. They are not mere marauders or robbers, but without doubt have secret backing from the mandarins The Empress dowager may not have any official relations with them, but they have her moral support. I do not think they will make a long continued fight, as they are unorganized." "How, then, do you account for Admira!

troops joined the Boxers. The influence of General Tung Fuh Hsiang may have something to do with the imperial troops joining the Boxers. He is the general who quelled the Mohammedan rebellion about five years ago. He and the army with which he conquered that rebellion were ordered to Peking, and have been stationed around that city for the past two years.

Seymour's force being compelled to turn

without doubt a portion of the imperial

"The navy has no commissariat, and

back to Tien-Tsin?"

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

about 30,000,000 people in these provinces.'

He is notoriously anti-foreign. There are

A Small Army and Formidable Fleet | Bede's Budget.

to Be Sent to Taku. PARIS, June 19.-The French consul a Shanghai telegraphs that the danger of complications in the Yang-Tse-Kiang valley and the province of Tsachuan appears

The minister of marine, M. De Lanessan announces that the French armored cruiser I low kid into politics.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

Guichen will leave France for Taku June 23, and that the armored cruiser Admiral Charner and the second-class cruiser Friant will sail June 28. He added that two transports conveying two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery would

leave at the same time. The French government will have 4,200 troops at Taku when the reinforcements just ordered out arrive there. Two thousand will reach Taku before July 3. The dispatch of a cruiser division, which was decided upon to-day, will give France a strong naval force, consisting of seven modern cruisers-three of the first class and four of the second-four gunboats and a dispatch boat.

LORD SALISBURY'S WARNING.

Overzealousness of Missionaries May Lead to Slaughters.

LONDON, June 19.-Lord Salisbury was the principal speaker at the bi-centenary meeting, this afternoon, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which took place in this city. The premier apologized for his presence, because, he said, missionaries were not popular at the Foreign Offices. Referring to China, he said that, though the persons slaughtered were Christians, it must not be imagined they were murdered simply because the Chinese disliked their religion. It was because the idea prevailed there and elsewhere that missionary work was merely an instrument by which secular government achieved its objects. While this was unjust, and though the missionaries could not renounce their work, the utmost caution ought to mark their actions, as over-

IMPORTANT PLAN ADOPTED BY THE RAILWAY PRESIDENTS.

of Settlement of the Rate Irregularities-Decision in Louisville Bridge Suit.

CHICAGO, June 19 .- Presidents of Western lines believe they have hit upon a plan which, if it does not result in the absolute maintenance of rates, will tend to mitigate the greater evils that now affect freight and passenger traffic. The presidents and executive officials, together with traffic managers and passenger agents, held two sessions in the rooms of the Western trunk-line committee, and at their conclusion it was stated that there was every prospect of harmonizing all conflicting interests.

Three of the committee appointed at the New York meeting are said to have reported in favor of a pool, leaving the presidents to fix the details as to percentages of business which the variou lines should get. The St. Louis committee is said to have proved a stumbling block, and much of the time was taken up in trying to reach a common ground on which the Texas and Southwestern lines could stand. Difficulty was also expected with the Chicago-St. Paul lines, and after the presidents had adjourned for the day the St. Paul-Minneapolis committee held meeting and went over the situation again. With the Omaha, Sioux City and Council Bluffs committee, it is said, no difficulty was experienced. E. T. Jeffery, president of the Denver & Rio Grande road, presided at the meeting of presidents, which was marked by the largest attendance in years.

The plan on which the presidents are working is to divide all the Western territory west of Chicago and St. Louis into at least four local districts, and more if need be, and to have each division under the charge of a committee. To represent the divisions in their entirety there is to be an advisory board or a central bureau composed of traffic experts, with power employ agents to assist in their work. It will be the duty of the joint agency or bureau to keep a close watch on the situation, to investigate every charge that is made of rate-cutting and to make reports regarding anything which is tending to disturb the rate situation, either freight or passenger. It will be the duty of this board also to see that there is a division of traffic according to the percentages and plans agreed upon by the various committees and approved by the presidents. It will be a system of local pools operated under the management of the executive the posse comitatus. Miss Winnie Allen officials and through the committees and

BRIDGE COMPANY RULING.

Suit Over the Louisville Bridge Decided for the Minority Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19 .- In the suit of John L. Dodd and other minority stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Company against the Bridge Company, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Company, the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the day, shoot twice with a revolver. George Louisville & Nashville Railway companies, Judge Miller, in the Chancery Court, today handed down an opinion in which the glass crashed. Ex-Judge John H. Overall, plaintiffs' claims, in most particulars, are upheld. The decision is a great victory for the minor stockholders. The amount which they will recover is about \$145,900. Judge Miller, however, declined to appoint Judge Miller said in regard to the conveyance of the ten and one-half acres of land on the Indiana shore to the J., M. & I. road by the bridge company, which

was set aside: "It is therefore perfectly plain that these controlling stockholders, ties were picked out as having participated who owned no stock whatever in the bridge company while acting as directors, and therefore trustees for the stockholders of the bridge company, conveyed a part of the corpus of the bridge property to a railroad company which was owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, and of which they were the first, second and third vice presidents. It needs no argument to show that such a conveyance and transaction is absolutely void, as the directors were acting in the capacity of both grantor and grantee. In the second place, it is well settled that the directors of a corporation have no power to dismember its property or to deprive it of its independent action under its charter. The case will be appealed.

"Just and Right."

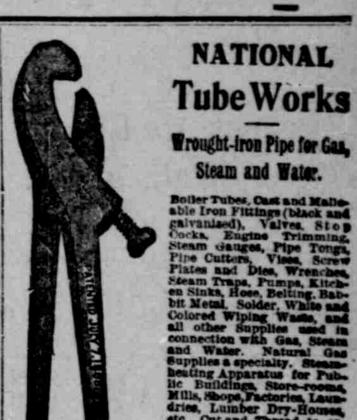
Kansas City Star (Independent). The position of Governor Mount, of Indiana, in refusing to give up ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, to be tried by his bitter enemies, is just and right. The fact that an impartial Governor of one State can protect a citizen of another State whose enemies are seeking his ruin is certainly a good thing. Some years ago the Governor of Missouri refused to honor a requisition from Pennsylvania for a Kansas City promoter whose schemes had come to grief. In the heat of the moment the investors in his enterprises were eager to seno him to state's prison, and would have made short work of an innocent man.

Casual Reflection.

If God had wanted us all to be Anglo-Saxons the chances are that he wouldn't have diversified the crop.

The First Appearance. Washington Post.

The vice presidential boom of Editor learst is the first introduction of the yel-



KNIGHT & JILLSON 8. PENNSYLVANIA 61



McMUNN'S **ELIXIR OF OPIUM**

Is a preparation of the Drug by which its injurious effects are removed, while the valuable medicinal properties are retained. If possesses all the sedative, anodyne and anti-spasmodic powers of Opium, fuces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physi-

E. FERRITT. - - Agent, 372 Pearl St., New York.

TWO SHOTS LAST NIGHT

MAN AND WOMAN INJURED ON THE STREETS OF ST. LOUIS.

Progress of the Inquest-Mahon on a Mission-Knights of Labor in

Session in Washington.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.-Strike matters were very quiet to-day. For the past few days the only excitement has been after dark from dynamite cartridges placed on the car tracks. As a result of the numerous explosions on its lines the St. Louis Transit Company has employed detectives to ferret out the miscreants, and a number of important arrests are expected to be

made in the next few days. There were two shooting affairs to-night. As a passenger wagon was passing a transit line car some of the passengers called those on the car "scabs." Some one on the car fired a shot at the wagon, the bullet lodging in the foot of Peter Bonifer, a saloon keeper, one of the passengers on the wagon. It is said the car carried among its passengers several members of was shot under similar circumstances, but in her case it is known that a posse man fired the shot. The young woman was

seriously wounded The cars ran as usual to-day, but the north and south lines are but little used and since the attempts to blow up coaches have become so numerous there has been a falling off in the patronage of the others, Coroner Lloyd resumed taking testimony in the inquiry as to the death of three strikers who were killed in front of the posse barracks on Sunday, June 19. Among the witnesses was Charles J. Cornwell, clerk in the Missouri Pacific Railroad office and a lieutenant of the posse, who said he saw C. B. Thomas, the striker killed Sun-H. Small, ex-United States subtreasure and a deputy sheriff, said that he saw no brick thrown at the car, but he said the judge advocate of the posse, said it was his impression that a striker broke a window in the car with his umbrella. Asked if he thought the deputies were justified in shooting, witness said that, under the cir-

cumstances, they were. This afternoon the jury was taken to the posse barracks, where Companies F and M were drawn up in line to enable witnesses to identify deputies who participated in the riot on Sunday, June 10. Several depuin the trouble, but not a witness could swear they had fired a shot.

President Mahon departed to-day for Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, for the purpose of shipping to St. Louis 450 regulation busses, which the union has secured, and to negotiate with the manufacturers in Cleveland for the purchase of automobiles for use in the boycott against the transit company.

RIVAL KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Two Assemblies Continue Their Sessions in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- Two gatherings of the Knights of Labor of North America, each claiming to be the regular and legally constituted executive body of the order, were in session here again to-day, each assembly having for its avowed object the deposing and removal from office of the leader or the rival faction. Neither faction expects to fully accomplish what it has set out to do without invoking the aid of the civil courts, and even then it seems doubtful if a split in the organization can be averted. The faction headed by General Master Workman Parsons heard the report of the general executive board submitted by John A. Connor. It recommended that the charter of the District of Columbia assembly be revoked; that Secretary John W. Hayes be removed from office and that a title be secured to the property of the order in this District. Without action further than referring the recommendations to the prop-General Worthy Foreman J. D. Chamberlain, of Colorado, presided over the deliberations of the Hayes faction, and heard the report of the committee on appeals and grievances. This report recommended that Messrs. Parsons, O'Keefe, Connor, Armstrong and Unks be expelled from the order on charges of misconduct made gains them by local assembly No. 300.